concentrations of estradiol naturally present in untreated animals:

(a) In uncooked edible tissues of heifers, steers, and calves:

(1) 120 parts per trillion for muscle.

(2) 480 parts per trillion for fat.

(3) 360 parts per trillion for kidney.

(4) 240 parts per trillion for liver.

(b) In uncooked edible tissues of lambs:

(1) 120 parts per trillion for muscle.

(2) 600 parts per trillion for fat, kidney, and liver.

[49 FR 13873, Apr. 9, 1984, as amended at 56 FR 67175, Dec. 30, 1991]

§ 556.260 Ethopabate.

Tolerance for residues of ethopabate converted to metaphenetidine are established in the edible tissues of chickens as follows:

(a) 1.5 parts per million in uncooked liver and kidney.

(b) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle.

§ 556.270 Ethylenediamine.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of ethylenediamine in milk.

§ 556.273 Famphur.

Tolerances are established for residues of famphur including its oxygen analog in or on meat, fat, or meat byproducts of cattle at 0.1 part per million.

[62 FR 55161, Oct. 23, 1997]

§ 556.275 Fenbendazole.

(a) *Cattle and goats.* A tolerance[1] of 0.8 part per million is established for parent fenbendazole (the marker residue) in the liver of cattle and goats.

(b) *Swine.* A tolerance[1] for marker residues of fenbendazole in swine is not needed.

(c) *Cattle milk.* A safe concentration of 1.67 parts per million is established for total fenbendazole residues. A tolerance of 0.6 part per million is established based on the fenbendazole sulfoxide metabolite (marker residue).

[59 FR 26943, May 25, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 29478, June 11, 1996]

§ 556.277 Fenprostalene.

A tolerance for marker residue of fenprostalene in cattle is not needed. The safe concentrations for the total residues of fenprostalene in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle are 10 parts per billion in muscle, 20 parts per billion in liver, 30 parts per billion in kidney, 40 parts per billion in fat, and 100 parts per billion in the injection site. As used in this section ''tolerance'' refers to a concentration of a marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total residues of the drug in the target animal, and ''safe concentrations'' refer to the concentrations of total residues considered safe in edible tissues.

[49 FR 26716, June 29, 1984]

§ 556.283 Florfenicol.

The safe concentrations for total florfenicol-related residues in cattle are 2.0 parts per million (ppm) in muscle, 6.0 ppm in liver, and 12.0 ppm in kidney and fat. A tolerance of 3.7 ppm for the marker residue, florfenicol amine, has been established in cattle liver.

[61 FR 42383, Aug. 15, 1996]

§ 556.290 Furazolidone.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of furazolidone in the uncooked edible tissues of swine.

§ 556.300 Gentamicin sulfate.

(a) A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of gentamicin sulfate in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens and turkeys.

(b) Tolerances are established for total residues of gentamicin in edible tissues of swine as follows: 0.1 part per million in muscle, 0.3 part per million in liver, and 0.4 part per million in fat and kidney. A microbiological determinative procedure and an HPLC confirmatory procedure for gentamicin have been developed to assay gentamicin in kidney at 0.4 ppm. Since residues of gentamicin as the parent compound and total residues are equal,

[1] As used in this section: ''tolerance'' refers to a concentration of a marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total residues of the drug in the target animal.

the marker (parent drug) residue concentration of 0.4 ppm in kidney corresponds to 0.4 ppm of total residue.

[48 FR 791, Jan. 7, 1983, as amended at 61 FR 24441, May 15, 1996]

§ 556.308 Halofuginone hydrobromide.

The marker residue selected to monitor for total residues of halofuginone hydrobromide in broilers and turkeys is parent halofuginone hydrobromide and the target tissue selected is liver. A tolerance is established in broilers of 0.16 part per million and in turkeys of 0.13 part per million for parent halofuginone hydrobromide in liver. These marker residue concentrations in liver correspond to total residue concentrations of 0.3 part per million in liver. The safe concentrations for total residues of halofuginone hydrobromide in the uncooked edible tissues of broilers and turkeys are 0.1 part per million in muscle, 0.3 part per million in liver, and 0.2 part per million in skin with adhering fat. As used in this section, ''tolerance'' refers to a concentration of a marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total residues of the drug in the target animal, and ''safe concentrations'' refers to the concentrations of total residues considered safe in edible tissues.

[54 FR 28052, July 5, 1989, as amended at 56 FR 8711, Mar. 1, 1991; 57 FR 21209, May 19, 1992]

§ 556.310 Haloxon.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of haloxon (3-chloro-7-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin bis(2-chloroethyl) phosphate) in the edible tissues of cattle.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 45 FR 10333, Feb. 15, 1980]

§ 556.320 Hydrocortisone.

A tolerance is established for negligible residues of hydrocortisone (as hydrocortisone sodium succinate or hydrocortisone acetate) in milk at 10 parts per billion.

§ 556.330 Hygromycin B.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of hygromycin B in or on eggs and the uncooked edible tissues of swine and poultry.

§ 556.344 Ivermectin.

The marker residue used to monitor the total residues of ivermectin and its metabolites in American bison is 22,23-dihydroavermectin $B_{1}a$. The target tissue is liver. A tolerance is established for 22,23-dihydroavermectin $B_{1}a$ in liver as follows:

(a) *Cattle:* 100 parts per billion.

(b) *Swine:* 20 parts per billion.

(c) *Sheep:* 30 parts per billion.

(d) *Reindeer:* 15 parts per billion.

(e) *American bison:* 15 parts per billion.

[63 FR 7702, Feb. 17, 1998]

§ 556.347 Lasalocid.

As used in this section ''tolerance'' refers to a concentration of a marker residue in the target tissue selected to monitor for total residues of the drug in the target animal, and ''safe concentrations'' refers to the concentrations of total residues considered safe in edible tissues.

(a) *Chickens.* The marker residue selected to monitor for total residues of lasalocid in chickens is parent lasalocid. The target tissue is skin with adhering fat. A tolerance for the marker is established in chickens of 0.3 part per million for parent lasalocid in skin with adhering fat. A marker residue concentration of 0.3 part per million in skin with adhering fat corresponds to a concentration for total residues of lasalocid of 7.2 parts per million in liver. The safe concentrations for total residues of lasalocid in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens are 1.2 parts per million in muscle, 2.4 parts per million in skin with adhering fat, and 7.2 parts per million in liver.

(b) *Cattle.* The marker residue selected to monitor for total residues of lasalocid sodium in cattle is parent lasalocid and the target tissue selected is the liver. A tolerance is established in cattle of 0.7 part per million for parent lasalocid in liver. A marker residue concentration of 0.7 part per million in liver corresponds to a concentration for total residues of lasalocid of 4.8 parts per million in liver. The safe concentrations for total residues of lasalocid in the uncooked edible tissues